

### ANOTHER TRUCE IS MADE ON EVE OF GIANT STRIKE

#### Miners and Owners Agree To Confer Today As Hope Nearly Fades.

#### PREMIER'S LATEST PLAN IS REJECTED

#### Workers Refuse to Submit Issue in General Election.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United Press.)

By A. E. JOHNSON.

LONDON, April 14.—A dramatic change in the British industrial crisis occurred at midnight, when Frank Hodges, representing the miners, announced in an address to 200 members of Parliament that he had offered to discuss wages with the owners and the government immediately.

Simultaneously a statement was issued by the owners declaring their willingness to forego their profits temporarily. Premier Lloyd George was informed of these decisions and negotiations were to be reopened Friday morning.

George Hurlis Challenge.

On the eve of industrial Armageddon, Lloyd George hurled a challenge to the triple alliance to go before the country with the labor issue in a general election. Labor declined to accept the challenge, and will proceed to fulfill its threat to make the issue a test of force instead of a test of sentiment, pending the outcome of tomorrow's conference.

Labor unions are rushing to the side of the miners. One by one the great and small organizations are falling in line, and if the struggle is launched Friday night according to schedule, Great Britain will see an industrial war which, in the point of numbers engaged, has no precedent in history.

Huge Numbers Give Support.

A million and a half general laborers on Thursday decided to back up the triple alliance. This brings the number of threatened strikers to 5,500,000.

At the same time the premier declared his willingness to call a general election to settle the principle of nationalization of industry. He seized the opportunity for a dramatic appeal to the public to support the government in the impending crisis. And with this plea he coupled a demand which, if it were complied with, would give wide open the ranks of organized labor.

Premier Urges Patriotism.

The premier made his plea on the basis of national interest and patriotism, declaring that the strike and the principle on which it is fought would mean ruin for the country's industries and its economic life.

"I dare not accept the challenge of a general election at this time, with the middle classes directly opposed to the workers, there would be but one outcome—inevitable defeat."

On the other hand, Lloyd George, by virtue of long and studied propaganda, has fully impressed the public with the necessity of smashing the principle of nationalization of industry and readjustment of economic conditions.

Proposition Was Safe.

He was, therefore, safe in throwing before the labor leaders the idea of "going to the nation" with the problem.

As the situation stood Thursday night, there were no indications of recession on the part either of owners, miners, or government. All sides are resorting to an intensive propaganda to arouse public sympathy.

Wide publication has been given to the appeal of four Welsh soldiers, who, writing from France, told the Prince of Wales: "We are former fighters, appealing to you not for a country fit for heroes to reside in, but for decent wages for a fair day's work."

The prince has not replied.

Conferences between members of the government and the triple alliance during the day bore no fruit, and the public was firmly convinced that nothing can intervene to save the country from the threatened industrial catastrophe.

British Ship Hands Ready To Join Miners in Sympathy.

NEW YORK, April 14.—In case the general labor strike is called tomorrow in England, one result will be the immediate suspension of trans-Atlantic passenger service on all ships flying the British flag, according to officials of the stewards, cooks, bakers and butchers and the union of seamen and firemen's union, now in this port. Their spokesman is Bert Hawton, a steward on the Olympic, which arrived from England yesterday.

"The moment the strike is called," said Hawton today, "the firemen and seamen and all the kitchen, pantry and stateroom forces will walk ashore from every passenger ship in an English port. The unions of stewards, cooks, bakers and butchers and the union of seamen and firemen are affiliated with the triple alliance. We are English unions."

"While we would strike in sympathy, we also have grievances of our own. The steamship owners have announced a cut in wages of stewards, amounting to 40 per cent. Other cuts in proportion are promised and we cannot afford to stand for them."

Hawton's statements were, in a measure, confirmed by the port stewards of the Cunard and White Star lines. The managers of the steamship line expect a strike.

### 5,500,000 MEN WILL BE IDLE IN ENGLAND IF STRIKE COMES

LONDON, April 14.—Five and one-half millions of workers will have ceased work if the threat of the railway men, transport men, and general laborers is carried into effect Friday night.

In addition to this vast number, 2,500,000 more workers are already out through the slump in British industries since the first of the year.

And a further 1,000,000 or more, affected by slashing wage reductions, are discontented and ready to throw their lot in with the more powerful federations.

Nearly 9,000,000 men, therefore—a great percentage of the rank and file of British industry—are fighting or preparing to fight for the maintenance of high wages.

Industries affected by present conditions include:

Miners—1,000,000 already out, with negotiations apparently broken down.

Railwaymen and transport workers—3,000,000 threatening to walk out Friday, in support of miners.

Seamen—100,000 planning to combat owners' proposals to abolish overtime and cut wages.

Nonferrous mining—16,000 affected.

Vehicle builders—33,000 affected by reduction of 6 cents an hour.

Scottish electrical workers—Employers proposing reductions of from 5 to 20 per cent.

British electrical workers—Joining miners.

Lead miners—Striking because of 25 per cent wage reduction.

General laborers—1,500,000 supporting miners and triple alliance.

Official unemployment figures, showing those men exclusive of strikers now registered on government books, show that 1,651,000 are out of work—an increase of 109,000 over the previous week. This is also exclusive of 897,000 workers who are "temporarily" without jobs, and who bring the total unemployed this week to 2,548,000.

### NEW FRENCH NOTE SEEN AS SIGN OF POLICY CHANGE

#### France, Lacking Confidence in English Support, Turns to U. S.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United Press.)

PARIS, April 14.—The informal French note to the United States regarding America's protest on the mandate for the island of Yap is viewed here as the first expression of France's new pro-American policy adopted in the expectation of reciprocal friendliness strong enough to help in the execution of reparations from Germany. Even if the United States gave only her moral support to the claims of France, it would be much appreciated here.

France is not really confident of England's whole-hearted support of the program of penalties to be exacted in case Germany defaults in her payments on May 1 and is therefore casting about for aid from whatever source it may be enlisted.

If the United States will give her a free hand in the pursuit of reparations, France will be quite willing to give the United States a free hand in the Pacific and to co-operate for the modification of such mandates as that for Mesopotamia.

Watching Viviani.

There have been many suggestions in well-informed quarters here that this policy be adopted and balloons have been released from time to time to test the wind. Evidently Briand has now decided to give earnest consideration to reports that Rene Viviani intends to the best way of winning America.

Should the United States be won over she could be played off against England with the result, so diplomats in favor of the scheme believe, that England would be forced to adopt a more friendly attitude and become more responsive to the desires of France, especially in the matter of supporting her claims against Germany.

Administration Encouraged.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes are encouraged over the French note in reply to the recent American note to the four principal allied powers regarding the Japanese mandate over the Pacific Islands.

Premier Briand's promise to place the Yap question before the supreme council at its next meeting, Washington regards as a forerunner of acceptance by France of the principle laid down by the United States that it had not surrendered any of its rights in the former German overseas possessions.

The French note, however, may mean delay in the formulation of the treaty program by the United States. Although President Harding hopes to be able to submit to the Senate a revised form of the Versailles treaty stripped of all provisions which interfere with American rights and interests, he cannot do it unless the allies will recognize the rights of the United States in the German overseas possessions as described in Secretary Hughes' note.

France now says that the American note cannot be finally answered until the supreme council meets. The reason assigned is that the powers in acting on the Yap mandate did so jointly and that a revision or reversal of their action sought by the United States must necessarily be considered jointly.

Little more than France has said in her preliminary report can be expected from the other powers involved until the supreme council meets. Another session is expected either in May or June.

Negotiations with the powers, however, need have no restraint upon Congress in adopting the peace resolution and the Foreign Relations Committee plans to take up the revised Knox resolution today. It probably will not be reported to the Senate until the Colombian treaty is disposed of.

### RAILWAY BOARD DECISION ENDS PRESENT RULES

#### Upholds Principles of National Working Agreements.

#### VICTORY CLAIMED BY LABOR LEADERS

#### Roads Relieved of Rules Which, They Claim, Cost Millions.

CHICAGO, April 14.—In a sweeping decision today the United States Labor Board upheld the principle of national working agreements between railroads and railroad employees.

The board ordered, however, that existing national rules, entered into between the employees and the Federal Railroad Administration, are to terminate on July 1. Modifications in the present stringent rules will be made and financial relief thus afforded the roads.

Labor groups, it was stated, regard the decision as one of the greatest victories for organized labor ever won in this country.

Early Conference Ordered.

The board orders the carriers and employees of each road to hold conferences on working agreements "at the earliest possible date." The results of these conferences are to be reported to the board, which "will promulgate such rules as it determines just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible."

The board reserves the right to terminate the agreements before July 1 on any class of employees of any carrier it may see fit, and also reserves the right to continue them until such date if it believes "any carrier is unduly delaying the progress of the negotiations."

This decision virtually settles the bitter rules controversy that has been before the railroad board for several months. Hearings will be continued, however, that the board may have more information on which to base its final decision in July.

Burdensome Rules Modified.

"The board believes that certain rules are unduly burdensome to the carriers and should be modified," the order states. "It may be well that other rules should be modified in the interests of the employees."

"The board is unable to find that all rules embodied in the national agreements, orders, etc., of the railroad administration constitute a just and reasonable basis for all carriers parties to the dispute. It must, therefore, refuse the indefinite extension of the national agreements on all such carriers as urged by the employees."

Under the present rules it is inadvisable to terminate at once its rejection of decision number 2 (governing wage and working rules) and to remand the dispute to the individual carriers and their employees. Such a course would "leave many carriers and their employees without any rules regulating working conditions."

Must Reach Agreements.

"If the board should recommend the dispute to the individual carriers and their employees and should keep the direction of decision number 2 in effect until agreement should be reached, it is possible that agreements might not be arrived at."

"The board believes nevertheless that certain subject matters now regulated by rules of the national agreement are local in nature and require consideration of local conditions. It also believes that other subject matters now so regulated are general in character and that substantial uniformity in rules regulating such subject matters is desirable."

The decision, while thus making concessions on both sides, recognizes the principle of national agreements on general subjects, which was strenuously fought by railroad executives.

It also will relieve, it is predicted, the railroads from many stringent rules which, they claim, are costing them millions of dollars monthly through excessive wages, overtime and bonuses.

### GETS HIGHEST MEDAL FOR DEED 17 YEARS AGO



Chief Gunner Robert E. Cox, U. S. N., was presented with a Congressional Medal of honor by President Harding yesterday afternoon, for "extraordinary heroism" displayed seventeen years ago in risking his life to save the battleship Missouri and 600 fellow-members of the crew by extinguishing the blaze which threatened the ship's magazine. Lieut. M. Munson and Lieut. Charles Schepke assisted Cox in fighting the fire and were awarded Medals of Honor shortly afterward, but the law did not permit warrant officers to receive the honor. Former President Roosevelt recommended Cox for a reward without effect. On February 1, 1921, a special act of Congress permitted the belated award. In the picture, from left to right, are: Lieut. M. Munson, Chief Gunner Cox, President Harding, Secretary of the Interior Fall, Lieut. Charles Schepke, Attorney General Daugherty and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt.

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### SENATE WAITS NEXT HARDING MOVE ON PAC

#### "Where Do We Go From Here?" Is Query Following Message.

By MARK SULLIVAN.

Washington, as respects the treaty, the league, and our foreign affairs altogether, has spent the past three days in a mood of "Well, where do we go from here?" Nobody knows exactly where we are going, or by what route we are going to get there, but they have perfect confidence in the captain. The unmistakable mood of Washington is one of the atmosphere having been cleared, of cheerfulness and optimism, of new-found confidence.

The base of this confidence is the solid personality of Charles E. Hughes. There is no aspect of our present history more important than the daily-increasing sense of reassurance and security in Mr. Hughes. He radiates strength.

Is Very Tower of Strength.

There is the air of strength in the stride with which he goes about his work, and in the quickly-smiling openness of his countenance. One gets comfort from the physical appearance of strength that he has—the virile whiskers and big teeth—and from the clear, straightforward, and gentle blue eyes. He will seek justice for the other side of a controversy as surely as for his own.

Hughes has an appalling chaos to untangle. He must first get the assurance from the allies that the treaty can be opened up. That assurance presumably will come in the shape of the replies to the Yap note. Thereafter Hughes must perform the most complex job of surgery ever attempted by the hand of man—the separating of those parts of the treaty of Versailles in which we say we have an interest, from the parts in which we say we have no interest.

The Senate is, for the moment, in a mood of waiting. If you say to a Senator, "Surely, the whole of the hundred thousand words of the Versailles treaty there must be at least five thousand words that we can ratify," the Senator will reply, "Let us first see what five thousand words we can get."

In the present disposition to give the administration a free hand in working out the treaty tangle, and in this whole tension between the administration and the Senate, it is possible to overlook a good deal that can be said for the Senate side of it.

Words Were Soft, But—

Harding was more preemptory to the Senate than is generally realized. The urbanity of the words of the speech softened some of the substance. It is true, Harding commended the league of nations, and to that extent, he tacitly affirmed the irreconcilables. But all else that he did was extremely unpalatable.

He said that later on he proposed to have an association of nations. He said that he proposed to "engage" under the Versailles treaty, and to many of the irreconcilables the Versailles treaty is just as obnoxious as the league of nations. He told the Senate that they could not have a peace resolution, but they must first reduce it to a mere shadow of what it was. It must be merely a "technical peace."

Knox was told—and has obeyed the direction—to shear off the two most important parts of his resolution—the section in which the Senate directed the President to make a new treaty with Germany, and the part in which the Senate presumed to declare the future foreign policy of the United States.

There was a stern rebuke in Harding's saying to the very faces of the Senators:

"In correcting the failure of the Executive, in negotiating the most important treaty in the history of the nation, as it is the charge of the constitutional powers of each, and the promotion of the spirit of co-operation so essential to our common welfare."

Carried "Soft" Wallpapers.

"Neither Congress nor the people needs my assurance that a request to negotiate needed treaties of peace, would be superfluous and unnecessary, as it is technically ineffective, and I know in my own heart there are none who would wish to embarrass the Executive in the performance of his duty, when we are all so eager to turn the disappointing delay into gratifying accomplishment."

In spite of the ingratiating padding of the words, that was, in the language of the prize ring, "a stiff wallop" to be handed to the Senate by a man who, in the charges of his recent opponent for the Presidency, was expected to be the "creature of a Senatorial oligarchy."

There is something to be said for the theory that the Senate is as appropriate a source from which to declare the future foreign policy of the United States as the Executive. This constitutional controversy will come up again, and so will the controversy over the Versailles treaty, after Hughes and Harding know the parts of that treaty in which we promise to participate.

### ARGENTINA SHIP CASE NOW STARTS DIPLOMATIC ROW

#### U. S. Ambassador Twice Calls At S. American Gov't. House.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United Press.)

By J. W. WHITE.

BUENOS AIRES, April 14.—Argentine government officials are making determined efforts to hide the fact that the Martha Washington incident has become the subject of the predicted diplomatic protests from the United States. Though Ambassador Frederic J. Stimson is known to have visited the government house twice yesterday, the authorities either deny that he had anything to say concerning the Martha Washington or state that he was merely after information.

The Argentine newspapers are unanimous in bitter criticism of the government's lax attitude toward the stevedores' union, which permits an international complication to grow out of an unimportant discussion between a ship's captain and his crew, such as is common on the arrival of nine out of every ten steamers.

Flood Enough for 22 Days.

The crew of the Martha Washington is now on half rations and has only enough supplies to last twenty-two days more, after which time a serious situation is expected, as the stevedores refuse to permit anything to be carried aboard the steamer.

When the Martha Washington arrived in Buenos Aires the firemen were disgruntled, but instead of taking their complaints to the consul, as is customary, they appealed to the federation of Argentine port workers, which has become noted in the shipping world for the manner in which they have ruled the port of Buenos Aires for the last two years.

The American consul refused to hear the complaints when presented by the federation delegates. Whereupon the Martha Washington was boycotted and all port workers were forbidden to work aboard it.

Bluffed Government.

The owners then requested permission of the port authorities to use non-union labor. Permission was granted and the federation threatened a general port strike, thereby bluffing the government out of giving the proposed protection for non-union workers.

The Argentine government is considerably embarrassed by the diplomatic demand for intervention because it requires a reversal of the policy, maintained for a year and a half toward the federation, of refusing to protect the shippers from the union's demands.

(Copyright, 1921.)

### VETS TAKE \$1,000 TO CARRY GERMS

#### Twelve Ex-Service Men to Be Inoculated for Scarlet Fever Remedy.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Twelve former service men watched the rain falling against the windows at McCormick Institute of Infectious Diseases. They smoked innumerable cigarettes, and discussed other rainy days at Armistice and Cantigny and the Argonne.

They glanced nervously at a door that would admit a white-aproned surgeon with a \$1,000 check in one hand and a swab full of virulent scarlet fever germs in the other. All the twelve had volunteered to submit to tests of the germs. Two famous pathologists had called for offers in order to discover a serum to prevent the ravages of scarlet fever, of which the medical profession knows little. For each man selected the physicians agreed to pay \$1,000.

Three of the twelve were chosen today and the germs placed in their throats. If they show no signs of the fever in a week, others will undergo the same test.

In addition to the initial payment, the twenty-patient will be assured of the best medical care.

"Been out of a job since January," said one doughboy. "This \$1,000 looks pretty good to me."

The physicians making the experiments would have preferred children as subjects, but a child has no responsibility and cannot give its consent to an experiment that might result in death. Healthy young men, who never have had scarlet fever, are being chosen.

### HUSBAND CHOOSES WIFE NUMBER 2 IN WEIRD LOVE SNARL

#### Jersey City's Co-operative Mate Spurns First Love for New.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The co-operative husband, Herbert Thornton Andrews, has taken wife number 2, the former Esther Marie Tainall, 25-year-old blonde former stenographer, of Pittsburgh, away from the love laboratory on Hudson boulevard, Jersey City, where he tried the experiment of living with two women at once, and is believed to have joined her in a new home.

After conferences consuming the greater part of Thursday, Andrews, a well-to-do young broker, his first wife, Mrs. Maude Augusta Haynes Andrews, and wife number 2, are reported to have agreed that he and number 2 should vacate their joint apartment and number 2 mentioned the matter of her getting a divorce.

It was understood that Andrews and number 2 had made an offer to number 1, of \$50 a week for the support of herself and the two little sons of herself and Andrews, one of whom is crippled.

Late tonight the Jersey City police, sniffing the odor of either in the hallway of the apartment where number 1 was left alone with the little boys, suspected an attempt at suicide and took Andrews and Andrews against the door, crashing it in. Mrs. Andrews number 1, weeping, met them in her night dress, demanding an explanation of the informal mode of entering the place. She told them they need have no fear of her attempting to envenomate life and that she intended to go on living for her boys.

### MAN FOUND DEAD; POLICE HOLD WIFE

#### Young Persian Dies After After Shot in Head; Suicide Thought Probable.

Abdul Hossein Molavie, 26 years old, a Persian antique dealer, who was to open a business in Washington, was found dead shortly before midnight, lying in a pool of blood in his room at the home of Miss L. M. Chapman, 1314 Rhode Island avenue.

His young wife, Lydia Kanode Molavie, who was in the room, is being held pending an investigation by the police. Several detectives declared it more than probable that Molavie killed himself.

According to the wife's story to the police, Molavie was lying in bed reading a paper when he suddenly jerked a revolver from under his pillow and shot himself. She said she ran screaming from the room and asked Patrick Rossiter, who had an adjoining room, to phone for a physician.

Dr. Grant S. Barnhart, 1434 Rhode Island avenue, was called but found Molavie dead.

According to the police, the body was lying on the floor with the head facing the foot of the bed. Under the left hand was a .32 calibre automatic revolver.

### MARY GARDEN WINS RUSSIAN PAINTER

CHICAGO, April 14.—Mary Garden, the famous Russian painter, turning deaf ear to the blandishments of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York, has succumbed to the siren advances of "our Mary." Therefore, when Rimski-Korsakov's Russian opera, "Snegorotchka," otherwise "The Snow Queen," heretofore a stranger to American audiences, is produced in Chicago next season, the costumes and scenery will be by Mr. Rorich.

Two hundred of Rorich's best-known paintings are being hung in the Art Institute at present. He has not set foot in his native land since January, 1918, but he is hopeful for its future.

"Russia is too great a country not to raise up her head among the nations again," he said. "No art Fascist organization resulted in the killing of Prof. Camillo at Pium."

The girls surrounded the school, called out the professor and denounced him for his Socialist views. Replying in an abusive manner, the professor was shot by a bystander and killed.

Gabriele d'Annunzio is quoted as announcing that in the coming campaign he will seek an office, but will limit his activities to the direction of the anti-Socialist campaign.

### U. S. PLANE FALLS AS CROWDS GAZE

#### Two Fliers Injured When Quantic Machine Tumbles At Virginia Meet.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 14.—Spectators at the Virginia-Delaware track meet this afternoon witnessed the demolition of a navy model Vought Ve-7 plane from the Quantic Flying Field, sent here under orders from the Navy Department to take part in a motion picture being made for the University of Virginia centennial endowment fund.

Lieut. J. B. O'Neill, Medical Corps, U. S. N., was knocked unconscious in the crash, but later gave aid to his injured pilot, Eugene Rogevno, who received severe cuts and had all his front teeth shaken loose when his head struck the compass. Leaving Quantic at 4 p. m., the stricken were forced by engine trouble to land at Orange. After making repairs they set out in the face of a forty-mile gale for Charlottesville, reaching the university at 3 o'clock.

They attempted to land when a gust of wind tipped the plane, sending it crashing to earth. Both wings of the plane were torn off when they sidewheeled the soil, demolishing everything but the engine of the \$12,000 flier. The remains of the plane will be shipped to Quantic tomorrow.

Life Term for Policeman.

LOS ANGELES, April 14.—James Elder, formerly a member of the Pittsburgh police department, was sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday for the murder of his wife. Elder claimed he found his wife with another man and killed her in anger.

### Landis Closes Brewery; Say Dry Law Was Evaded

CHICAGO, April 14.—Doors of the Hammond Brewing Company were ordered closed and sealed by Federal Judge Landis today, when it was proven that the brewery was turning out large quantities of beer containing more than the legal alcoholic content. Investigators brought in many samples of the beer procured at the brewery and from its patrons, and all showed violation of the law.

It was intimated at the hearing today that investigators had secured similar evidence against other breweries and they also would be closed. All had been previously warned against violating the law, but have disregarded the warnings. The case now favors their being put out of business permanently.

### Tragedy Follows Demonstration By Feminine Fascists In Italy

ROME, April 14.—The first public demonstration by girls of the anti-Socialist organization resulted in the killing of Prof. Camillo at Pium.

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### Letty Williams was one of those women whom Kendrick would know and whom his wife wouldn't—a weatherbeaten bird of passage beloved by a man who had found gold.

### Thirteen of Lost Ship's Crew Picked Up

BEAUMONT, Tex., April 14.—Thirteen more members of the crew of the ill-fated Col. Bowie were picked up eight miles off the port of Tampico, according to a radio message received by port authorities today.

### Other brilliant Blue Ribbon stories include "Identified," by Richard Washburn Child, and "The Bridge," by Jennette Lee.

### Read Once In A Northern Twilight

By MARY SYNON

One of the BLUE RIBBON stories in Sunday's Herald

### HUGHES TOWER OF STRENGTH AND HELP

#### Is Charged with Untangling Apalling Chaos.

By MARK SULLIVAN.

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